ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

\$677,705 IN GOLD ON FREIGHT.

News from California, Oregon and Washing-ton Territories, the Sandwich Islands and Hicaragua.

Great Fight with the Indians near Walla Walla.

FIVE WRITES AND FIFTY INDIANS KILLED.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRIGATE POTOMAC AT SAN JUAN.

Threatened Attack upon the Transit

Company's Property by Banditti. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. MARKETS ken ken ker

The steamship Northern Light, Captain E. L. Tinkle paugh, arrived on Saturday evening, from San Juan via Key West, with 313 passengers and California dates to

She brings \$632,004 from California, and \$5,701 from

The following is the specie list per Northern	Light:-
FROM CALIFORNIA.	
H. King & Sons, New York	\$5,000
G. W. Schenkberg, New York	5,300
Hamburger, Brothers	8,000
Aaron Bonoin, New York	8.100
W. Heller, New York	8,500
Goldsmith, May & Jacobs, New York	10,000
E. A. Stein, New York	11,420
Aaron Jacobs & Co, New York	11,400
J. R. Weir New York	13,048
J. B. Weir, New York	14,000
Scholl & Brothers, New York	16,000
J. Straus, Brothers & Co., New York	18,348
W. Selegman & Co., New York	29,000
Metropolitan Bank, New York	185,000
G. H. Wines & Co., New York	4,243
Thos. Watson & Sons, Philadelphia	43,500
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia	200,000
W. S. Hansel & Son, Philadelphia	2,345
Newbouse & Spotz, Philadelphia	10,000
S. Mayer & Brothers, Philadelphia	4.000
M. Rosenstock, Baitimore	2,000
G. Rosenstock, Baltimore	4,400
J. Hecht & Brothers, Bal imore	6,775
Stein Brothers Baltimore	7.175
Stein, Brothers, Baltimore	4,350
Thomas J. Hand & Co., Dartinore	4,000
Total	8839 084
FROM NICARAGUA.	
M. Echeveris, New York	\$1 000
Oelrichs & Co., New York	1 611
	2,021

mines are yielding more abundantly than ever, and several new ones have been opened. The Indians still continue troublesome in Oregon and

Five hundred expeditionists, under Captain Zermon,

have landed at Cape St. Lucas, where they are to commence regulating the inhabitants. The transit route is perfectly healthy, no sickness hav-

ing occurred among the passengers, although they were obliged to remain at San Juan cel Norte two days and eight hours, owing to the detention of the Northern Light in New York by the United States officials. The officers sent out in her to examine her coal

bunkers for "arms, ammunition and munitions of war." overed none, and returned to New York, satisfied that In Nicaragua everything is improving under the ad-

The governments of San Salvador and Honduras have sent letters of recognition to the new government, and the Minister from Honduras is reported to be on his way

Walker is receiving accessions to his forces continually, 200 men having joined him recently.

Granada is rapidly assuming the appearance of an

American town. A new pier is in process of construc-tion, and other facilities for business are in contem-

Col. Kinney is still at San Juan del Norte. A large number of his men have joined Walker recently. The Northern Light left in the harbor of San Juan Jan. 4, United States frigate Potomac. Com. Paulding: United States steam sloop Fulcon; H. B. M. brig Arab,

Capt. Ogle; H. B. M. brig Espeigle, Capt. Lambert; R. M. it, Capt. Jellicoe, and American brigantin

on Caryefort Reef on the 3d inst., and bilged. Schooner George P. Sloat, Murshond, of Philadelphia. with bricks, from Pensacola for Key West, went ashore on the north breaker of Charlotte Harbor, on the 26th ult.

Northern light; to the Pacific Express Company; and to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Company, for favors received.

Summary of Fortnight's News.

[From the Chrumsie, Dec. 20.]

The principal matter of interest during the last fortnight in this city, has been a contest in regard to the assets of Adams & Co., wherein the banking house of Palmer, Cook & Co., land several courts, have been concerned. The Fourth Strict Court, before which the affairs of Adams & Co. will be taken, and where A. A. Cohen was appointed receiver, has leveked his appointment and appointed H. M. Nagles. Mr. Cohen, receiver, and Palmer, Cook & Co., with whom the assets were deposited, refuse to surrender the assets, and allege as their excuse that they have been garnisheed by various creditors of Adams & Co. They are not willing to pay over without an order from the Supreme Court—the only security, as they say, that they will not be liable to pay twice. Judge Hager, in ordering the transfer of the assets to Nagles, made the condition that the transfer should be made subject to all the legal liens and claims upon them. After the refusal of Cohen and Jones (the latter of the firm of Palmer, Cook & Co.) to surrender the assets, Judge Hager ordered them to jail for contempt. A habos corpus was issued by the County Court, an inferior tribunally, and the Judge decided that the order of imprisonment for contempt was not made in accordance with law. The "contempers" were thereupon set free. They were soon arres ed again upon another order by Judge Hager, but their counsel fearing something of the sort, had a habos corpus in his pocke; from the Supreme Court, and he and file sigents went to Sacramento, the State capital, to appear before the Chipf Justice of the Supreme Court.

The hamicide calendar for the first eleven months of the year, shows a list of 855 homisides, 7 executions by Sheriff, in accordance with statute, and 49 executions by the people, in accordance with the Jynch law.

On the 12th inst., the gas works to light Sacramento City, were put in operation. Summary of Fortnight's News. [From the Chromoie, Dec. 20.1

On the 13th inst., the gas works to light Sacramento-Dity, were put in operation.

[From the Alta California, Dec. 20.]

The project of supplying the city with water has been again started, with two additions. The Mountain Lake Water Company propose to guarantee the supply, if their charter is extended; whilst another company wishes to introduce water from the stress beyond the lake, run-ning around by Fort Point, and a third proposes to con-vey a bountful supply a distance of twenty miles from a different source. The whole matter is now before the

absconded.

The steamer Sonora arrived on Saturday morning, De-cember 15, from Panama, with a large number of passen-

Edward McGowan was arrested on the evening of the lesh, charged with attempting to blow up, with a bag of powder and bullets, the dwelling of a French woman in Pike street. The woman was named Fanny Perrier, and it is said McGown formerly lived with her. The powder was thrown on the front door step, and a servant coming to the door, picked it up just as it exploded. She was considerably injured. Judge McGown drales all kn w-ledge of the action, but is under \$5,000 bonds for his appearance on the 22d.

The steamer California, from Puget Sound, arrived on

the evening of the 18th. She had been out twenty-two days, and encountered very beavy weather.

From the mines, the only news we have is the activity, occasioned by the rains. Miners are leaving the river leads and directing their efforts to getting out the gold from the dirt collected during the dry season. The excitement produced by the discovery of gold in immense quantities in Table Mountain is unabated.

Since the arrival of the law: steamer from Nicaragus, Col. Kewen, who returned from the seat of war, has been actively engaged, as agent of the filibustors, in providing veinforcements and supplies for Gan. Walker, but with what success has not transpired. He has been negotiating the purchase of the etemer Republic.

The Uniteo States Sauveying steamer Active, and the Pacific mail steamship Panams, which was chartered for the purpose, have taken their departure for Oregon, freighted with ordinance stores and other supplies for the army under Gen. Wool. It is understood that they will be used by the General on their arrival in the manner best calculated to promote the Interest of the cumpaign against the Indians.

Authentic reports from the Colorado river contradict the previous rumors of a threatened rising of the Indians in that quarter. Col. Washington's surveying party had suffered sewerely from want of water on the plains, and had lost several mules, but had received no hadile demostrations from the Indians.

From the Great Salt Lake our dates are to Elat October. The news, with the exception of some Indian murder, and a battle with the Indians at Elk Hollow, in which 120 were killed, is of little importance.

The steamer Serator, which arrived from San Diago on the night of the 10th inst, brought news of somther reported filtustering expedition in Lower California. Despatches were forwarded by the commander of the Mexican frontier to Captain Burton, stating that he had received an express from Governer Bancarie, stating that he had received an express from Governer Bancarie, stating that he had receiv

Mazatlan.

A man named Jacob Wilds was lost in a snow storm in El Porado county, a few days since. He was found frozen o ceath.

The Sacramento Valley Railread has been completed ighteen miles of the twenty-two which are intended to

The Sacramento Valley Railroad has been completed eighteen miles of the twenty-two which are intended to be bid at present.

Gas has been introduced into Sacramento City.
A decision has been made by Judge Monson, of the Sixth Judicial district, based upon a decision made by the Supreme Court tast winter, refusing to certify up a case from his Court to the United States Court, where an alien was one of the parties, in accordance with the Judiciary Act of 1789. The Supreme Court last whiter declared the Judiciary act unconstitutional, and Judge Monson bases his decision on that of the Supreme Court.

Mr. H. A. Cohen was robbed of \$12,000 in gold on the 12th, on board the steamer Urilda, on the way to Stockton.

12th, on board the steamer Urilda, on the way to Stockton.

It is said that a mine of epsom salts has been discovered in Santa Cruz county.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, Dec. 5, Mr. Abijah Baker to Miss Phebe Hawley, both of Alvarado, Alviso county.

At Yorktown, Pec. 1, Mr. Heinrich Otto Sowening to Miss Abari Dorthea Christice Kuhnell, all of Yorktown. In San Francisco, Dec. 11, Mr. Edward T. Battors to Miss Lizzle, daughter of E. D. Waters, Esq.

In San Francisco, Dec. 16, Mr. James C. Henston to Mrs. Mary Ann Hood, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Dec. 16, Mr. John C. Carrol, of Limertek, to Miss Ellen A. Phelan, of Bublin, Ireland, in San Francisco, Dec. 16, Mr. Andrew Glassell to Miss Luile G. Tolland, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Dec. 6, Mr. Willian Bunce, of Galena, Ill., to Miss Jeannette W. Hudson, or Brookiyn, L. L. DIED.

In San Francisco, on Sunday, Dec. 2, James, son of

In San Francisco, on Sunday, Dec. 2, James, son of Judge P. Barry, of that city.

In San Francisco, on Friday, 7th ult., Capt. Jeremiah Urie, aged 42 years.

At Wild Goose Ranch, Mariposa county, Nev. 24th, of typhoid fever, Polly Francis McHenry, youngest daughter of James and Sarah D. McHenry, aged 3 years and 4 days.

At the same place, Nov. 26, of same disease, Martha Louisa McHenry, oldest daughter of James and Sarah D. McHenry, aged 5 years and 4 days.

At Forest City, Californ Dec. 10, Mr. George H. Molony, aged 24 years, elder, and of Thes. J. Molony, of West Philadelphia, Pa.

Commercial Affairs.

West Philadelphia, Pa.

Business during the two weeks just post has been dult to a degree which we have not notices for many menths. Although the stocks in the interior have been generally accounted light, the traders have not come forward at all freely to repleach them, nowithstanding the rainy season has fairly set in, and the time when a revival in trade was generally expected, is fully at hand. It now begins to be somewhat doubtful whether any business of magnitude will be done before the new year opens. The trade here evince to anxiety to purcuase goods, although stocks with many of them are getting low, the apprehension appearantly being that lower rates will rule within a month. In this view they are appearently justified, at least to some degree, by the fact that already prices for many leading articles have decline?

Meanwhile, the accumulation of stocks in first hands centimes, and, unless a brisk demand springs up from the country before long, will become very great. A very large proportion of the recent receipts of general merchandise has gone into store, and quite a fleet of clippers is now fully due at this part. The shipments from the Atlantic board, too, continue as heavy as ever, and the number of vessels advartised is increasing.

Since the sailing of the last steamer, heavy rains have fallen throughout the mining region, and the artificial conduits for water are all full. This can beet the mines to get to work vigorously, and at present very large quantities of auriferous earth are being washed out. The gold has not as yet reached us in sufficient amount to relieve the market, but, ere long, it must produce its effect. Preparations for mining on the meat extensive scale, and with all the modern improvements, are being made throughout the length and the each of the mountains.

Money continues in good demand, although not so much sought after as it was a few weeks since. Rates are also somewhat easier, we hear of a lean of \$20,000 made for one year on real estate, well situated and covered with

capital was leaving our shores. Hars ever since have been selling at par, and in consequence of the temporary suspension of the labors of the Branch Mint, American gold has ruled at a slight premium.

Indian Trombles in Oregon—Great Indian Fight near Waita-Waita.

We have dates from Portland, Oregon, to the 15th of December. We take the following from the Oregonian of the 16th December:—

We stop the press to say that the steamer Belle has just arrived with startling news.

A battle has been fought by the gallant volunteers of Oregon, under comment of Lieuteannt Colonel Kelly, near Whitman's Station. The Indians have teen bady beaten. Captain Bennett and others fell in leading the gallant charge. Pee Feu Mox-mox, the great head chief, has been killed, together with a large number of the warriors. Below will be found Colonel Kelly's official report:—

HEAD QUARTERS, LEAT COLOMEN, Ist REGT. C. M. V., Camp on Walla Walla river, Dec. 8, 1865.

To W. H. FARRAR, Adjusant—Sir—Yesterday marning, as my command was on the lice of march from the mouth of the De Shtteriver to Whitman's valley, we were attacked by about 400 Indians, win whom we kept up a running fight all day, and for a distance of about ten miles along the Walla-Walla river. At dark on yesterday, the battle was suspended by the Indians withdrawing. We drove them from every position which they took, both in the brushweed, along the river can hand on the adjacent hills. This morning the battle was renewed and raged sli day. At dark this evening the Indians who fought us has been considerably greater than yesterday, and is supposed to exceed 600. To morrow moraing we expect a renewal of the battle, which in all probability will last for acome time to come.

I regret to say that yesterday was the noted chief of their Camp on the four of the Walla walley, the colerated Peu-peu-Mox-mox. He was taken prisoner by my command on the 5th tast, near his camp on the Touchet, and during the static yesterday made an effort to eccepe. On doing so he was will be exhausted,

the emboldened.

This despatch is written in great haste, and is disconnected and exceedingly brief and I knew will be unsatisfactory, but I wish to send the messenger forward immediately, so that he can reach Fort Heerietta by daylight.

Hespectfully, &c.

JAS, K. KELLY,
Lieut. Col. Reg. O. M. V.

Lieut. Col. Rog. O. M. V.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED.—Capt. Bennett, Co. F.; 2d Lieut. J. M. Barrow. Co. E.; Private Simon L. Van Hageriman.

Montally Wounder, Stone Drad.—Private Keiso, Co.

A.; Henry Crow, Co. H.

Montally Wounders, Strill Alive.—Casper Snock, Co.

H.; Joseph Sturdivant, Co. B.; Jesse Fleming Co. A.

DANGEBOURH WOUNDED.—Co. H.; Captain Layton, Privates T. J. Payne, Nathan Fry and Frank Crabtree; J. B. Gervaia, Co. K.
SEVERER WOUNDED—Capt. Wilson, Co. A.; Capt. Mun son. Co. I.; Sergeant Major Isaac Miller, Co. H.; Private G. W. Smith, Co. B.
SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—Private F. Duvel, Co. A.; A. M. Adinator, Co. H.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED-Private F. Duvet, Co. A.; A. M. Adington, Co. H. KOBERT THOMPSON. Gen. Wool, U. S. A., is now, as we learn, engaged in arranging preliminaries for a campaign against the Indians, at an early day. We are informed that General Wool will take the field as soon as he can concentrate a sufficient force, obtain the necessary supplies for his troops, and the weather will permit of a successful campaign.

HEADQUARTHEE DEFARTMENT ON THE PAGNIC,
HEADQUARTHEE DEFARTMENT ON THE PAGNIC,
Size—I have but this moment received your communication of the 21st test, by Major Haller. In reply,
have only to say that I have no authority either to employ or to receive volunteers in the service of the United States. I am, therefore, unable to comply with your request.

In conclusion, I regret that I have not the power to give you the assistance you ask for.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JOHN WOOL, Maj. Gen.
To Gol J. W. Nessuru, Com'g Volunteers, Dalles, O. T.
This is intere-ting now, as it is stated in the news by the Uncle sum, that the Becretary of War will probably authorize General Wool to raise a volunteer corps in Oragor.

The Orangion of the 8th contains a letter from Communication of the 8th contains a for the 8th contains a f

authorize General Wool to raise a volunteer corps in Origon.

The Oregonian of the 8th centains a letter from Commissary McCarver, in Umpqua Valley, as follows:—

Bince you left this place this morning, information of a reliable character reached here that Mr. Sice and family, with the exception of a small boy, had been murdered this morning at daylight, about fitteen miles from this place, and the house set on fire, the smoke of which has been seen by several persons naw in town. The boy reports about one hundred Indians in the attacking party. Great conste nation has been produced in this place and neighborhood.

The Oregonian says:—

We are also informed by Mr. McCarver, that an express arrived at Roseburg, on the 30th uit, from little Meadows, on Reque river, bringing news that fight had taken pince a day or two before at that point. A Mr. Lewis, of Capt. Kinney's company, was killed; one of Capt. Rinney's, two of Capt. Williams', and one of Capt. Rince's companies were wounded; one other was wounded, but of whose company was not learned.

News from Washington Territory.

We have dates from Washington Territory to Dec. 10.

The inhabitants are in a great state of fear. The following extra of the Pioneer and Democrat gives the most im-

IMPORTANT FROM THE TROOPS—LIEUT. SLAUGHTER KILLED.

By an express just received by acting Governor Mason, brought here yes cerealy evening by Mr. Bradley, we have intestigence from the command of Lieut. Siaughter, stationed near the forks of White and Green rivers, by which we are informed—as the subjoined letter to Capt. Heys from Capt. E. D. Keys will show—that Lieut. Siaughter has been killed curright, and others mortally wounled. Amongst the killed are Corporals Berry and Clarendon, (Capt. Wallzee's company.) and wounded privates Beck. Nclan, McMaban and Grace. One man of Capt. Keys' company of artillery, mortally—since dead. The following is the despatch referred to, to Capt. Mays:—

The following is the despatch referred to, to Capt. Hays:—

Headquarters, Puger Sound District, Fort Stellacoom, W. T., Dec. 7, 6 P. M., 1855.

Capt. G. Hays, Com. Company 'B,'' Washington Territory Volunteers:—

Information has just been received at this post, that on Tuesday right, while Lieutenant Slaughter was encamped about fifteen miles below Morrison's, and about two and a half miles above Capt. Hewitt's camp, Lieut. Shaughter, while sitting in a small house on Brannan's prairie, near the forks of Green and White rivers, engaged in consultation with Capt. Hewitt, Lieut. Harrison and Contor Taylor, they were fired upon by a large number of Incians, and at the first duscharge, Lieut. Slaughter was shot through the heart. Two others were killed outright—one mortally wounded (since dead), and five others wounded. Lieut. Slaughter left forty men and his animals at Morrison's, and it will be necessary to relieve them at once. Upon the receipt of this, I wish you to concentrate your command immediately at Bradley's, and nadvance report to me when you will be reasy to march from that place. Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

Captain 3d Artillery, Commanding.

Interesting from Amoor River.

FURTHER PARTICULARS BY THE BARK PALMETTO—
CONDITION OF THE RUSSIANS—DETAILS FROM THE
CRUISE OF THE PALMETTO, ETC.

We are informed by Mr. James Pike, chief officer of the
bark Palmetto recently arrived from Ayan and the Russian estilements on the Amoor river, that the forts erectd at the latter place by the Russians, under the direction
of the Governor of Siberia, are actually impregnable, and
were so regarded by the English observing officers. No
navel power possessed by the allies in the Pacific is strong
enough to take the three forts.

The Palmetto entered the Amoor river, and proceede
some distance up. The navigation is intricate, and a
the mouth, where the river empties into the Saghalien
Gulf not unlike the Mississippi. The Gulf, for many miles,
is discolated by the great volume of water disconarged
into it. The country bendering on the river is low and
alluval, and the bank and channels constantly changing,
wing to the great number of cf quicknades and debrie sent
dum the stream. The Russians have good charts of the
river, and the allies were making a survey when the Palmetto left. The cupply ships of the allied fleet have been

down the stream. The Russians have good charts of the river, and the allies were making a survey when the Palmetto left. The supply ships of the allied fleet have been wrecked, so that previsions and naval ators were scarce, and commanded an unparalleled price. Our informant new two small pigs sold by the supercargo of the bark to the English flagship for \$15 each. Soap sold readily at \$2 the bar, (comman brown.) Higners commanded the most exceptional price and all that cond the obtained was eagenly soans; appearance to the Palmett with a small trading scheener, deced with stores and the necessary articles, would have a constant market in following the allied fleet from parties post. The Governor of Siberia presented each of the Chief officers being a superb gold and silver golder, which we have seen, and which an emicent jew-lier values at \$600. A splendid sword was also sent by the Governor by the Palmetto to the commander of the American equation. The girt, however, we believe, could not be accepted by him, owing to the rules of the service prohibiting the receiving of presents from foreign efficers.

could not be accepted by him, owing to the rules of the service prohibiting the receiving of presents from foreign officers.

Money was abundant among the Russians, and excharged readily for the common necessaries of life. While at anchor in a small rout in Siceria, there were at one time above a hundred Russians on board the l'alimetto, who siept on deck, wrapped in their furs and their situal of deer. During the hight, snow fell on the deck to the situal of the ready Northerners aroused themselves in the morning, shock the sacw from their clothes, crossed themselves after the fevout Russian manner and repaired to their work, after enting a crust of black bread and tasting nothing stronger than liquor.

The mode of travelling in the great region of Montchooria, drained by the Amoor river, is by the reindeer and sloc. Explesses were contantly passing between the Russian estilements and the far interior, bearing orders and new from post to post. All was activity and cheer to these, and the Casr was rapidly and surely streng hearing his position on the coast. Our informant states that the inhabitants, from the Governor down, displayed a particular desire to conflict and please all Americans, and it was thought they were manifesting this friendly spirit by orders from St. Fotorsburg.

The Governor and his wife (a Parislan lady) came on board the bark, and paid many compliments to the vessel, and made presents to all, according to rank.

The mangation of the Amoor is probably at this time empletely closed, for various reasons. But with the close of the way, a fled for trade is here presented to Americans, which will, in all probability, prove of great value. All the tribes along the course of the immense and doubtless have instructions to keep on as good terms with us as possible.

The bark John Paring, of Baltimore, before reported as having been saized by the Brüsh fieet at Castro, Oct. 19th, was taken on incontestible proof that her compander and supercargo had been Isnoing stores for the Sussians. The case was

The Palmetto has been much among the ice, has lost some of her upper copier, but in every other respect is capable of making another trip at once. She is to be sold in a few days at public auction, when, we hear etated, she will be reflitted with a cargo for the Russia

News from the Bandwich Islands. have files of the Polymesian to the 1-t of Decem-

The Polynesian is sgitating the scheme of the establishment of a seculiar journal, to be printed in the native

The Polymeran is agitating the scheme of the establi-hement of a seculiar journal, to be printed in the native inguage.

The amount of school tax in the island for the past year, was \$57,923 57; number of persons taxed, 12 578 The amount of pell and annual taxes was \$41,826 50 number of persons over twenty years of age taxed, 19,183, number under them., 1,931; number of horses taxed \$0.297; number of mues, 2,364; number of dogs, 11,948.

Independence Tay was observed on Wedne-day, Nov. 28th. The public offices were closed official calls made, sainted first from the fort at Punch Bowl and H. B. M. S. Trincomslee, lunus spread and enjoyed, and a quiet enjoyment marks if the occasion.

The Polymeian publishes as official the correspondence at Washington between the Hen. Wm. L. Lee and M. Marcy and the President, in which the latter ceclare their determination to prevent as far as possible any fill-instering movements on the part of the United States toward the Sandwich islande.

Miss Lautas Graves and Madame Avales are in Honoluiu. Lee & Marshal's circus is also there. The Polymeian says that Meas Rochette, the clown has joined the company of Messats Long & Raphasil, and was performing at Labaina.

The Polymeian of December 1 publishes the following letter from Hilo:—

Hino. Nov. 22, 1855.

Hno. Nov. 22, 1855.

W.S. W. from Milo, and its course is directive on the 16th, and bay.

This was the most advanced point of lava on the 16th, when the above observation was completed but last right the stream made a wonderful stride, spread over a greater breach of track, so as to double its former width, and having filled up a small gulch, has shot down a declivity, still in the same direction. To-mirrow moning I shall strike through the bush at a point about a mile and a half lower down, and ascertain the advance made since the 18th, which I will report by first vessel.

P. S.—Thirteen ships in port. Exchange fifteen per cent, and mency very scarce.

Nows from Sicaragua.

[From the Central American, Jan. 2.]

ARRIVAL OF THE POTOMAC.

The arrival of a United States ship-of-war in this port is a rora aris on the Ilst inst, however, the monotony was at length broken the frigate Potomac, Capt. Powell bearing the broad sendant of Commodore Paulding, having drosped anchor in this harbor, the customacy salutes passed between ter and H. B. M. brig Espiegio, upon the former entering the port; on Thursday H. B. M. brig Arab having a rived from B.usfields, also on the following mor ung exchanged salutes with the Potomar. The precise object of the mission of Commodore Paulding to this quarter has not transpired, but doubtless has reference to the present state of affairs in Nicaragua, despatches having been transmitted to the American Ministerin Granae's immediately, upon the arrival of the Potomac.

ter in Granse's immediately, upon the arrival of the Potemac.

THREATENED ATTACK ON THE TRANSIT GOMPANY'S FROPERTY.

[From El Nicarsqueme. Dec. 29.]

We learn that last week a body of some sixty men, led on by Reman Rivas, had for tified themselves mar Castully Rapids, and threatened to take the steamer of the Transit Company and the property of the passengers.

The agent, Mr. Hurchison, called on Com. Paulding for the protection of the lives and property of the Americans, and Capt. Powell of the Potomac, was seat with a gig of the ship an an arned crew, who proceeded up the river; and as soon as the insurgents saw them o ming they tock to their heels and fled. Col. Hornsby was despatched from this place on Monday night with a strong force to redel any attack, and protect the property and fort at Castillo.

We learn that the United States steamer Massachusetts, Cemmander Swartout, was at San Juan del Sur last week, and that the independence—the flag ship of the Pacific squadron—is daily expected at that port.

Steamer Reported on Fire in the Sound. posed to be the Empire State, had been seen on fire or Friday night on the Long Island Sound, opposite Sanda Point. The news was brought to our office by a gen-tleman from Hempstead, Long Island, to whom the parburning. It had been stated to him that she was within sight for two hours, and that the crackling of her timbers n the flames could be heard from the shore. Her bell, it was also stated, was ringing all the time, and her

On being informed of these particulars we made in quiries at the different express offices connected with th Fall river line, to which the Empire State belongs, and learned that she had arrived at her destination at the regular time this morning, as will be seen from the fol lowing despatch received at the office of Kin ley & Co.:-

Boston, Jen. 12—10:40 A. M. Kinsley & Co.—The Empire State arrived at ten o'clock. This was conclusive, so far as regarded the Empire State. Fearing, however, it might be some other vessel we inquired further; but none of the passenger offices appeared to know anything about it. If it really was a ressel that had been seen, it did not belong to the Wor cester and Norwich. the Fail River or any of the other lines, all of their steamers having arrived safely at their regular hour. It is probable that it was not a vessel of any kind, but a fire on the other side of the Sound which was seen. This, at present, is the only explanation that can be given, and in the absence of more reliable particulars it is the only plausible one. It is favored, too, by the despatch which reached this city, stating that the barn of Mr. David Harrison, at New Rochelle, and its contents, were de stroyed by fire last night. Now, as New Rochelle is exactly opposite Sands Point, on the other side of the Sound, it may have been mistaken for a wessel. This, as we have said, is the only explanation that can be given at present, and we trust that it will turn out to be nothing more serious.

One of our reporters who went to New Rochelle to as certain the particulars, in the possibility of such a disaster having occurred, learned that the fire supposed to have been that of a steamer, and so reported, as seen f om Sand Point, was that of a barn belonging to David Harrison, Esq., of New Rochelle. The barn was burned hortly before 7 P. M., and this was the hour the fire was announced as being seen from Sand's Point.

The Plymouth Rock, which went ashore some days since at City Island, has not yet been removed from her will doubtless be recollected she was driven thirty feet damage to one of her sides, sustained by the collision shore, has been repaired, and all that remains is bet necessary elevation prior to being launched. It is stated that the Stonington Company, to whom the steamer belongs, have agreed to pay \$33,000 for her removal.

A heavy snow storm set in from the North East Is night, and at midnight there was every promise of it our citizens will consider a nuisance, and justly so We have had quite enough of sleighing, bell ringing and all the rictous scenes consequent upon a snow festival. Sleigh riding may be all very well for wild young men and girdy girls, but for those who have business to do, and who wish to have our city something else than a purgatory for horses, and our streets at least passable, they will not be pleased at all. The ground is in fine condition; and should there be a heavy tall of snow, the sleighing, for those who like it, will be excellent. It has rarely happened before that the snow carnival has lasted so long. This has certainly been a

most extraordinary winter. SKATING ON HARLEM RIVER.

The cold weather since the snow storm has had the effect of closing the Harlem river, and it is now covered with ice is most places as clear and transparent as glass. Sundreds are daily enjoying themselves by stating and generally known, we have no doubt we should be enable witness on the next fair day, probably for the first time in the history of New York, a skating carnival.

CROSSING TO THE ISLANDS. Blackwell's, is per'ectly safe. Such a circumstance ha not been known for years before.
THE CHESAPEAKE BAY—THE ICE—STEAMERS NORTH

THE CHESAPEAKE BAY—THE ICE—STEAMERS NORTH
CAROLINA AND GRORGIA—SHIPPING.
[Frem the Baltimore Patriot, Jan 11]
We learn through Nelson's Marine Teegraph that the steamer North Carolina is in the same condition, outside Fort Mellenty, that she was. The steamer Georgia, Capt. Pearson, which left Norfolk yesterday, arrived this morning within six miles of the city, where she was obliged to step, and now remains there ice-bound. The passengers, with their baggage left her, and walked up safely this merning on the ice.
A steamer of Cromwell's line, came in sight yesterday is row near the Georgia; also, another of the same line came into that vicinity to day. A number of other wessels are ice-bound near the same place. All on brard represented as asfe and well.
The ice extends down the river and bay as far as can be seen from Admiral Nebou's observatory. The British back Many came in the Capes with the bark C. L. Bevan, from Kio, which arrived a few days.
We learn from Capt. Kendrick, of back Union, who walked up from his vessel, lying off Fort Carroll, that there are also lying there in the loe barks Helan Maria and Edward Everett, from Boston; schooners West Wind, from —; Iris, Briggs, from Washington, N. C., discharging timber at Fort Soliers.

The captain of the schoener Latrich, from Boston, also walked up; he has been in the bay for tweaty-six days; was bound into Fishing Bay, but could not get in. The ship Jobs Bryant, from Livarpool, is under North Point. There are also seven schooners, nearly all of which have before been reported. The ice is about eight inches thick, and extends as far as can be seen.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Washington, Jan. 12, 1856. The New York papers of Thursday were received he his morning. It is now snowing again, with the wind

Atout three inches of snow full here this afternoon. It now raining. BALTIMORE, Jan. 12-9 P. M. It has been snowing here all the afternoon, but has abated now. The hastern mail this evening was two SHIPWRECKS IN THE LATE STORM.

Pilot Boat E. K. Collins Ashere on Fire Island—Terrible Suffering among the Pilots,

and Loss of Life. Island inlet at five o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst. Four of the crew were frozen to death on board ing been rescued from the water when the yawl in which

Morris Ellwood, boat keeper. Joseph Rush, seaman. William Williams, cabin boy. John Logan, boy The cook (colored), name unknown DROWNED. Robert B. Mitchell, pilot.

James Murphy, pilot.

William Roach, pilot.

James Sullivan, apprentice.

There is some doubt as to how the vessel came hore, as the wind during the night blew from the W. N. W., andalong the coast, but it seems probable that she was chasing up some vessel for the purpose of boarding her, as and the night was bitterly cold, the heavy mist that rises in such temperatures obscured the view of the shore, and the boat run schore on one of the shoals that abound in the neighborhood of Fire Island. This view is confirmed by the fact that the clipper ship Stingray, from Canton, also ran ashore at the Fire Island light immediately above

where the Collins was grounded.

From all accounts, the sufferings of the crew was terrible. There was wa'er enough in the vessel to put out the fire, and it was necessary to make an effort to get to the shore, which was some half a mile cistant. Fortunately there was no ice; but the surf rolled heavily, and it wa utterly impossible, from the mist that was rising, to dis-

tirguish an object further than the boat's length. There was only one yawl on board, and that would no Roach Sullivan and Murphy jumped, determined to find their way on shore if possible, as it was better to drown than freeze to death that fearful night. The boat live until within a few feet of shore, when a heavy sea struck it, and the party were precipitated into the chilling surf. All but Mitchell reached the shore; he was drowned, and his body afterwards was drifted on the shore, and was conveyed to the light house.

At last accounts Reach, Murphy and Sullivan were

considered out of danger, though suffering dreadfully from exposure on the night of the disaster. The news of the loss of the v-ssel caused no little excitement among the pilots yesterday morning. Mr. Robert B. Mitchell, who was drowned, was highly respected among the pilots. He was Fresident of the Pilots' Benevolent Association, an organization lately gotten up for the benefit of the widows and orphans of pilots. He was fifty-two years of age.

The five who remained on board the vessel all perished

Several pilot boats arrived yesterday, and the pilots re port that they suffered greatly from the cold weather. Eight or ten of them were frost bitten in the ears, nose and fingers. Gustavus Van Pett, Joan Small, John O'Keefe and J. hn Fredell are among the sufferers.

from exposure to the relentless weather.

The Schooner Pacific Ashore-Five Lives The scheoner Pacific, Captain Pharrow, from Washington, N. C., bound for New York, went ashore during the gale of the 5th, about 11 o'clock P. M., between Bar negat and Little Fgg Harbor. Every effort was made to get the vessel into Sandy Hook, but finding it was impossible, and having lost her foresail, sne was hove to under a three reefed mainsail. Finding that she was destined to go sahore, her ceck load was thrown overboard, and subsequently it was determined to beach her. After she where they remained upwards of an hour. Hoping bet ter to survive the perils of the night, they descended and took refuge in the cabin, and while there a heavy set struck the vessel, tearing open the cabin doors, and washing the captain overboard, He, however, through the exertions of the mate-Mr. Charles Pickett-regained the versel. A little boy, brother-in-law of the captain, was drowned in the cabin. The crew then took refuge upon the house on deck, where they held on by the rigging until captain and mate held on until daybreak, when they made every effort to get on shore, but the mate only succeeded. The clothes of the captain having beco and as he was dragging the almost senseless captain on shore a sea caught them and carried Capt. Pharrow beyond reach. He was, however, again caught by the mate and dragged on shore. Here a young man, named William Webb, and Mr. Jennings, wreck master, came to the as-sistance of the sufferers, but the captain expired shortly after, while being conveyed to the Government House. The mate suffered dreadfully from the intense cold, but happily, through the efforts of Mr. Jennings, he recov

following are the names of the persons who perished by

him the body of Capt. Pharrow, which was taken to the

residence of Mr. Ba'eman, consignee of the vessel. The

Warren Spencer, of Ocracoke, N. C.
Bryan Cadet, of Newbern, N. C. (colored).
A man called Jim, believed to belong on Long Island.

Bernes, Bateman & Rudderow, a portion of which is in-sured. Both the vessel and cargo may be saved. Mr. Fickett desires to return his grateful thanks to Mr. Jennings and his wife for their sindness to him after being brought to their house from the wreck.

A Brig and a Bark Ashore Near Barnegat-

During the gale of the night of the 5th instant, a brig and a bark went ashore near Barnegat, and were entirely they were, where they were from, or whither they were bound. These vessels would have required at least thirty men to man them. The crews have undoubtedly perished by the cold on that fearful night. The bank is supposed to have been a Spanish vesser. It is probable that, when the snow and ice melt, some intelligence may be guthered

The Canton Ship Stingray ashere near Fire

The clipper ship Stingray, Capt. Kirby, from Canton September 30, with a valuable cargo, consisting of teas, silks, &c., is ashore five miles east of Fire Island Light, and on the 11th met. she had about thirty inches of inst., off Little Egg Harbor, and on the night of the 9th, while under his charge, she went asore, as stated above. Capt. Kirby has been very unwell with dysontery for the last forty days, and was confined to his stateroom at the time the disaster occurred. The ship lays easy, in twelve feet of water, and it was expected she would be got off if the weather was favorable, the steaming litan, with the to her assistance on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. She lays with her head to the southeast, and being very trongly built, she may withstand the strong easterly wind which was blowing last night. The captain is at Sayville, a small village near the scene of the disaster, nd the crew are lodged in the government house, near the light.

since, by Mr. Eckford Weeb, was 843 tons burthen, and owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this city,

Fire in Greenfield, Mass., and Loss of Life.—The beautiful residence of Daniel W. Alvord and mother, of Greenfield, was totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock Thursday morning. The flames probably enought from a detect in the chimney, and suread with such rapidity that but a small portion of the contents of the dwelling were saved. A little colored boy, named Charles Taylor, living in the tamily of Mrs. Alword, perished in the flames.—Springfield Republican, Jan. 11.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE

Our London, Paris, Vienna, Genos and Pisa Correspondence.

Speech of Mr. Bright on the United States,

&c.,

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1866. The Public Mind Befogged on the Peace Quee tion—The Allied Governments More Anaious for a Settement than the English and French Propie Themselves-Sufferings Caused by the War in the English Manufacturing Districts-A Paper Currency Agitated—The New System of Crede Mobilier Banks—The Sound Dues, &c., &c. All Europe at this moment is buried fathoms

in a bottomless sea of conjecture. Peace or war is once more in the scales, and no one can do mere than guess which is the likeliest to outweigh the other. Singular to say, such is the complete uncertainty involving the future, that governments, with all their superior opportunities, are not a whit more enlightened as to probable results than the vast for daily intelligence. All that anybody knows is simply that England, France and Austria are once more agreed on the terms and conditions of peace with Russia, and that these propositions have gone off to St. Petersburg in the charge of Count Esterhazy, Austrian Ambassador. Russia accept or reject them? That is the riddle the European mind diplomatic, journalistic and miscellaneous is just now very busily seeking to solve. It is clear enough that Russia knows how to keep her own counsel and treasure up the mysteries of her diplomacy-for see to what a pass of deplorable perplexity she has reduced the world! To be sure, she has one difficulty less than some other governments—she has no inquisitive, vigilant, indefatiga-ble press to ferret out her secrets, to cajole her Ministers of State, to bribe her agents, or to supply the public with speculation, if fact is not forthcoming. I should like to see how the great Delphic Oracle of Russia—Count Nesselrode—would m his responses, or evade the bold scrutiny of such journals as the London Times or the Naw Your HERALD. He may thank his stars that the journals of St. Petersburg are restricted to the meagre state-ment of what his Excellency is graciously pleased to communicate to suit his own views, and that he has no audacious editor to dispute his right to keep

It is asserted that France has shown more anxiety to adjust the terms of peace than England. This is highly probable, for France has far less interest in checking the advance of Russia in Asia than Eagland. Besides, it is declared that Napoleon IIL is beginning to be alarmed at the prolongation of the war, on account of its great expense, which it perplex him sorely to defray. Another loan not be successful, and taxation would be a danger ous resource. At all events, both the French and English governments act wisely to show their peace-ful dispositions, and to win public opinion to their side. Napoleon and Lord Palmerston would, no doubt, be glad to settle matters to suit the but if Russia rejects their overtures they will lay all the blame on her obstinacy. This much is certain:

the blame on her obstinacy. This much is certain: that all the governments of Europe are more anxious for the cessation of the war than are the great masses of the people, who seem to look on the overthrow of Russia as the precursor of unknown advantages to themselves. They are ready to bear the sacrifices this may entail, in the hope of future compensation. What all this may lead to is too large a theme to venture on at present.

There is nothing on the surface of affairs here, particularly worth comment. The strikes in the manufacturing counties, that looked threatening a short time ago, make no progress, and gradually yield to a promising measures. There is much soffering and embarrassment generally prevailing, which is attributed chiefly to the war; and the Times says there is no help for it. There is an outcry against the banks for their externe caution at such a juncture as this, and an outcry against the banks for their extreme caution at such a juncture as this, and a Mr. Salt, a large manufacturer, is writing in the newspaper, that an elastic paper currency is the only true preventive to those dreadful attacks of pressure that so frequently afficit the trading world. But then comes forward a high authority to declare just the contrary—no less a person than Lord Overstone, better known under his old name of Lloyd—the celebrated banker, who has been sending letters to the Times, signed "Mercator," to demonstrate that there is no other basis for a circulating medium than gold, and that if an exact proportion between paper issues and coin was not rigidly observed, something worse a thousand-fold than pressure would be the inevitable result—universal bankruptcy.

I do not know whether your attention has been attracted to the late creation of a new State bank in Vienna, named after its prototype in Paris, the Credit Mobilier. A similar financial structure is just about springing up in Madrid, and it is likely that, one after another, they will rise up in every capital of Europe. They are nothing more or less than joint stock banks, but of formidable dimenmensions and exceptional powers, conferred on them by the State, in the expectation of financial relief in the way of loans, as necessity may dictate. Such institutions, managed with discernment and liberality, with a view to the public good might lead to great public improvements, and stimulate individual enterprise; but I think, in the hands of

site institutions, managed with discernment and liberality, with a view to the public good, might lead to great public improvements, and stimulate individual enterprise; but I think, in the hands of ignorant, unsrupulous speculators and bankers, they are now likely to become vast machines of jobbery and corruption, leading to such scenes of loss and disaster as may recall the days of South Sea bubbles and Law's Mississippi schemes. Louis Napoleon has the honor of originating this new brood of financial novelties, and it is said his object was to make himself independent of the Rothschilds—the Jew-piters of the money Olympus of Paris and of Europe. The bank he created is chartered for ninety-nine years, with a capital of 60,000,000 francs, divided in shares of 500 francs each. The duties and functions of the bank are set forth in its charter with Franch minuteness; but the privilege of being allowed to extend its business to ten times its capital, viz., 600,000,000 francs, may likely set all prudential restrictions at defiance. About a month ago only, the Emperor was obliged to give his pet a check, and it may before long yield him more trouble than benefits.

A state paper of Governor Marcy's, on the subjects

the Emperor was obliged to give his pet a check, and it may before long yield him more trouble than benefits.

A state paper of Governor Marcy's, on the subject of the Danish dués, appears in the Times this morning, and this by no means friendly critic is forced to admit that in point of argument our clear-headed Secretary of State carries off the palm triumphantly. Gov. Marcy denies the assumed rights of Denmark, repudiates the attempt to mix up the United States in the political questions of Europe, but avows the readiness of our government to pay its share of the expenses incurred by Denmark in protecting the navigation of the Sound. In other words, Gov. Marcy is not higgling about the trivial sum involved in the Danish claim, but he resists, as below the dignity of the United States, the payment of tribute to any Power, though willing to accord fair compensation for services readered. It is for the principle, and not for the small sum in question, that Gov. Marcy contends; and the Times says that he is on the vantage ground, and that Denmark must change hers. Here is another victory for American diplomacy. I verily believe that, by dint of diplomatic maneouvring, we could now hitch on Cuba, and secure the "coal yard" a Dominica, without even tempting the pugnacious Palmerston to say a cross word about it.

A New Yorkes.

Our Paris Correspondence.

Pans, Dec. 18, 1835.

The Approach of New Year's Day in Paris Periodical Generosity-M. De Bourqueney's Mission to the French Court—A Bloody Campaign in Prospect for 1850—Rus-sian Preparations for Defence—Mr. Mason's Health— His Political and Social Talents—The Central American

Question, dc., dc.
It has rarely happened of late years that the ceinter has set in with such severity. Within the last day or two mement we have a few gleams of sunshir a, but for many days past the the thermometer has reacted 23 Fahrenhelt at CA. M. The shops are beginning to exhibit some